UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 June 2008*.
2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8,10-16,18-35,37-59 and 61-66* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8, 10-16, 18-35, 37-59 and 61-66* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The amendment filed on 09 June 2008 have been received and entered. Claims 1-8, 10-

16, 18-35, 37-59 and 61-66 as amended are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-8, 10-16, 20-35, 39-47, 50-59 and 61-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Gill et al. U.S. Patent 6,081,262 (hereinafter "Gill") and Gadh et al. U.S.

Patent 6,525,732 (hereinafter "Gadh").

Referring to claims 1, 30 and 42, Gill teaches a method, system and machine readable

storage medium having instructions comprising receiving a first request to create a scene and

receiving a second request to add at least two media objects to the scene (adding a plurality of

media objects to a page to create an integrated presentation) (Gill: column 3, lines 10-33n and

56-62), wherein each media object is two-dimensional (as shown by the two-dimensional objects

displayed in Figure 2 of Gill); preparing a translation vector and a rotation matrix for each of the

media objects, the rotation matrix and the translation matrix defining an orientation and a

location of each of the media objects in the scene (regulating the spatial relationship between the

objects within the presentation by coordinating and managing the inputting of data into the

plurality of partitions on the presentation; each object placed on the presentation has both a

position and extent on the page; the user can further define the orientation and location of the

imported objects by zooming, rotating, resizing, etc. the objects) (Gill: column 3, lines 21-45

and column 7, lines 33-48); and building the scene for display, wherein the at least two media

objects are included within the scene (viewing the multimedia presentation) (Gill: column 14,

lines 18-19 and column 18, lines 17-26), and the scene is translatable and rotatable (using a

multi-media authoring tool extension to create a multimedia presentation, the media object of the

presentation being able to be translated and rotated via capabilities of zooming, rotating, resizing,

etc. the objects) (Gill: column 3, lines 10-45 and column 7, lines 1-62). This is further shown in

Figure 2 where a plurality of media objects are placed at certain locations on the presentation.

However, Gill fails to explicitly teach the created scene is a virtual reality scene and associating

each media object with a series of two-dimensional views of the object from various orientations

and locations in three-dimensional space, wherein each two-dimensional view of each media

object defines a different orientation of each media object, and wherein translating and rotating

the virtual reality scene results in changing the respective two-dimensional views of the object to

give the appearance of the media objects having three-dimensional qualities. Gadh teaches a

computerized environment for displaying images (Gadh: column 1, lines 14-18 and 49-52)

similar to that of Gill. In addition, Gadh further teaches a virtual reality scene (Gadh: column 1,

lines 14-18) and associating each media object with a series of two-dimensional views of the

object from various orientations and locations in three-dimensional space (each object is

associated with images from several viewpoints) (Gadh: column 1, lines 59-63 and column 2,

lines 14-22), wherein each two-dimensional view of each media object defines a different

orientation of each media object (each image is taken from a different viewpoint; for example,

the viewpoints can be oriented 30 degrees apart) (Gadh: column 1, line 59-column 2, line 2), and

wherein translating and rotating the virtual reality scene results in changing the respective two-

dimensional views of the object to give the appearance of the media objects having three-

dimensional qualities (displaying changing images of the object in succession to the user, so that

it appears as an animated view of the rotation of a three-dimensional object) (Gadh: column 2,

lines 14-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings

of Gill and Gadh before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the creation and

manipulation of a scene from a plurality of media objects of Gill to include the creation of a

virtual reality scene from two-dimensional images, as taught by Gadh, in order to obtain two-

dimensional media objects that give the appearance of three-dimensional qualities when

manipulated. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow

users to display and navigate three-dimensional representations of objects, which are more

realistic and life-like.

Referring to claims 23 and 53, Gill teaches a method and machine readable storage

medium having instructions comprising storing a first function to allow an application program

to create a scene, wherein the scene is to be able to be translated and rotated (using a multi-media

authoring tool extension to create a multimedia presentation, the media object of the presentation

being able to be translated and rotated via capabilities of zooming, rotating, resizing, etc. the

objects) (Gill: column 3, lines 10-45, column 6, lines 49-50 and column 7, lines 1-62); receiving

a request for execution of the first function (creating the presentation output using the authoring

tool) (Gill: column 3, lines 10-45, column 6, lines 49-50 and column 7, lines 1-62); storing a

second function to allow the application program to add at least two media objects to the virtual

reality scene responsive to the request to execute the first function (combining a plurality of

media objects of multiple diverse types into an integrated presentation) (Gill: column 3, lines 10-

15 and 56-62), wherein each media object is two-dimensional (as shown by the two-dimensional

objects displayed in Figure 2 of Gill); receiving a request for execution of the second function

(combining the plurality of media objects) (Gill: column 3, lines 10-15 and 56-62); and preparing

a translation vector and a rotation matrix for each of the media objects, the rotation matrix and

the translation matrix defining an orientation and a location of each of the media objects in the

scene responsive to the request to execute the second function (regulating the spatial relationship

between the objects within the presentation by coordinating and managing the inputting of data

into the plurality of partitions on the presentation; each object placed on the presentation has

both a position and extent on the page; the user can further define the orientation and location of

the imported objects by zooming, rotating, resizing, etc. the objects) (Gill: column 3, lines 21-

45, column 7, lines 33-48 and column 6, lines 49-50). This is further shown in Figure 2 where a

plurality of media objects is placed at certain locations on the presentation. However, Gill fails

to explicitly teach the created scene is a three-dimensional virtual reality scene and associating

each media object with a series of two-dimensional views of the object from various orientations

and locations in three-dimensional space, wherein each two-dimensional view of each media

object defines a different orientation of each media object, and wherein translating and rotating

the virtual reality scene results in changing the respective two-dimensional views of the object to

give the appearance of the media objects having three-dimensional qualities. Gadh teaches a

computerized environment for displaying images (Gadh: column 1, lines 14-18 and 49-52)

similar to that of Gill. In addition, Gadh further teaches a three-dimensional virtual reality scene

(Gadh: column 1, lines 14-18) and associating each media object with a series of two-

dimensional views of the object from various orientations and locations in three-dimensional

space (each object is associated with images from several viewpoints) (Gadh: column 1, lines 59-

63 and column 2, lines 14-22), wherein each two-dimensional view of each media object defines

a different orientation of each media object (each image is taken from a different viewpoint; for

example, the viewpoints can be oriented 30 degrees apart) (Gadh: column 1, line 59-column 2,

line 2), and wherein translating and rotating the virtual reality scene results in changing the

respective two-dimensional views of the object to give the appearance of the media objects

having three-dimensional qualities (displaying changing images of the object in succession to the

user, so that it appears as an animated view of the rotation of a three-dimensional object) (Gadh:

column 2, lines 14-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Gill and Gadh before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the creation

and manipulation of a scene from a plurality of media objects of Gill to include the creation of a

virtual reality scene from two-dimensional images, as taught by Gadh, in order to obtain two-

dimensional media objects that give the appearance of three-dimensional qualities when

manipulated. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow

users to display and navigate three-dimensional representations of objects, which are more

realistic and life-like.

Referring to claims 2, 25, 31, 43 and 55, Gill, as modified, teach receiving a third request

to manipulate the virtual reality scene and manipulating the virtual reality scene (allowing the

user to edit, manage and manipulate the objects on the multimedia presentation) (Gill: column 3, lines 37-44, column 4, lines 35-44 and column 10, lines 64-67).

Referring to claims 3, 26, 32, 44 and 56, Gill, as modified, teach updating the translation vector and rotation matrix for each of the media objects responsive to receiving the third request to manipulate the scene (as each one of the plurality of media objects are added to the presentation, the presentation is updated to regulate the spatial relationships among the plurality of objects and reflect the new addition) (Gill: column 3, lines 21-44).

Referring to claim 4, Gill, as modified, teach the third request to manipulate is received from an application program (using the authoring tool to manage and manipulate the presentation) (Gill: column 10, lines 64-67 and column 13, lines 63-67).

Referring to claim 5, Gill, as modified, teach the third request to manipulate originates from the user (the user is using the authoring tool to manage and manipulate the presentation) (Gill: column 5, lines 36-44 and column 6, lines 57-59).

Referring to claims 6, 27, 33, 45 and 57, Gill, as modified, teach the third request to manipulate is one of a pan request, a zoom request, and a tilt request (allowing the user to perform operations on the objects within the presentation such as zoom, rotate, etc.) (Gill: column 6, lines 49-63).

Referring to claims 7, 28, 34, 46 and 58, Gill, as modified, teach calling one or more library functions of a plurality of library functions to manipulate the media objects (using one of the tools, or functions of the authoring tool, such as zoom, rotate, resize, etc. to manipulate the objects; for example, creating a button object using the function of the button library pixel editor) (Gill: column 6, lines 49-63 and column 11, lines 44-47).

Referring to claims 8, 29, 35, 47 and 59, Gill, as modified, teach the library functions are included in an operating system enhancement application program interface (the functions used to manipulate the objects are part of the authoring tool) (Gill: column 10, lines 64-67 and continuing onto column 11, lines 1-47).

Referring to claim 10, Gill et al. teach receiving a selection of a first media object of the media objects within the scene (selecting the media objects to rotate, resize, zoom, etc.) (Gill: column 6, lines 49-63 and column 11, lines 4-6).

Referring to claim 11, Gill, as modified, teach receiving a third request to manipulate the first media object (allowing the user to edit, manage and manipulate the objects on the multimedia presentation) (Gill: column 3, lines 37-44, column 4, lines 35-44 and column 10, lines 64-67).

Referring to claim 12, Gill, as modified, teach updating the translation vector and rotation matrix for each of the media objects responsive to receiving the third request to manipulate the first media object (as each one of the plurality of media objects are added to the presentation, the presentation is updated to regulate the spatial relationships among the plurality of objects and reflect the new addition; furthermore, the user can define the position and extent of each object on the presentation) (Gill: column 3, lines 21-44 and column 7, lines 33-37).

Referring to claim 13, Gill, as modified, teach the third request to manipulate originates from the user (the user is using the authoring tool to manage and manipulate the presentation) (Gill: column 5, lines 36-44 and column 6, lines 57-59).

Referring to claim 14, Gill, as modified, teach the third request to manipulate is one of a pan request, a zoom request, and a tilt request (allowing the user to perform operations on the objects within the presentation such as zoom, rotate, etc.) (Gill: column 6, lines 49-63).

Referring to claim 15, Gill, as modified, teach calling one or more library functions of a plurality of library functions to manipulate the media objects (using one of the tools, or functions of the authoring tool, such as zoom, rotate, resize, etc. to manipulate the objects; for example, creating a button object using the function of the button library pixel editor) (Gill: column 6, lines 49-63 and column 11, lines 44-47).

Referring to claim 16, Gill, as modified, teach the library functions are included in a well-known operating system enhancement application program interface (the functions used to manipulate the objects are part of the authoring tool) (Gill: column 10, lines 64-67 and continuing onto column 11, lines 1-47).

Referring to claims 20, 39 and 50, Gill, as modified, teach receiving a designation of a soundtrack to be played in conjunction with displaying the scene (including audio, or sound objects such as part of a movie, in the multimedia presentation) (Gill: column 1, lines 25-27, column 3, lines 56-65 and column 10, lines 11-21).

Referring to claims 21, 40 and 51, Gill, as modified, teach the soundtrack is to be played by calling one or more library functions of a plurality of library functions (the functions of the authoring tool includes merging objects including movies, audio, etc.) (Gill: column 3, lines 56-65).

Referring to claims 22, 41 and 52, Gill, as modified, teach calling one or more library functions of a plurality of library functions to display the media objects (the authoring tool

includes functions allowing it to integrate and display media objects) (Gill: column 3, lines 56-65, column 4, lines 35-44 and Figures 2-3).

Referring to claims 24 and 54, Gill, as modified, teach storing a third function to render the virtual reality scene and the media objects in the virtual reality scene (presentation mode for viewing the multimedia presentation) (Gill: column 14, lines 18-19, column 18, lines 17-26 and Figure 5); receiving a request for execution of the third function (user activation of the presentation mode to the view multimedia presentation) (Gill: column 14, lines 18-19, column 18, lines 17-26 and Figure 5); and rendering the virtual reality scene responsive to receiving the request to execute the third function (viewing the multimedia presentation) (Gill: column 14, lines 18-19, column 18, lines 17-26 and Figure 5).

Referring to claim 61, Gill, as modified, teach wherein the series of views is captured by a camera rotated about a subject of the media object (capturing images of an object from several viewpoints distributed about the object) (Gadh: column 1, lines 59-63).

Referring to claim 62, Gill, as modified, teach wherein the series of views is captured by a camera directed at a rotated subject of the media object (capturing several different images obtained from different angles of an object with a camera).

Referring to claim 63, Gill, as modified, teach wherein the series of views is determined algorithmically when the media object is added to the virtual reality scene (algorithms for manipulating images) (Gadh: column 3, lines 1-10 and column 8, lines 1-16).

Referring to claim 64, Gill, as modified, teach wherein in response to a request to navigate within the virtual reality scene, replacing a displayed view of the media object in the scene with a different view in the series of views based on the translation vector and rotation

matrix to reorient and relocate the object to match the navigation (the views of the virtual objects

are replaced, i.e. rotated in accordance with user manipulation of the displayed object) (Gadh:

column 2, lines 13-22).

Referring to claims 65 and 66, Gill, as modified, teach receiving a fourth request to build

a camera view of the virtual reality scene (user request, i.e. input to manipulate images from a

camera) (Gadh: column 1, line 59-column 2, line 22), the camera view including the at least two

media objects in the virtual reality scene (a plurality of media objects displayed in the

presentation) (Gill: column 3, lines 10-15 and 56-62); and rendering the at least one camera view

of the virtual reality scene (displaying the images obtained from the camera) (Gadh: column 1,

line 59-column 2, line 22).

3.   Claims 18-19, 37-38 and 48-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Gill et al. U.S. Patent 6,081,262 (hereinafter "Gill") and Gadh et al. U.S. Patent 6,525,732,

as applied to claims 1, 30 and 42 above, and further in view of Autry et al. U.S. Patent 5,724,106

(hereinafter "Autry").

Referring to claims 18, 37 and 48, Gill and Gadh teach all of the limitations as applied to

claims 1, 30 and 42 above. Specifically, Gill and Gadh teach associating sounds with media

objects (including audio, or sound objects such as part of a movie, in the multimedia

presentation) (Gill: column 1, lines 25-27, column 3, lines 56-65 and column 10, lines 11-21).

However, Gill and Gadh fail to explicitly teach playing the soundtrack associated with the media

object when a user selects the media object. Autry teaches a graphical user interface for

displaying and controlling media objects such as pictures (Autry: column 3, lines 40-44 and

column 4, lines 9-11) similar to that of Gill and Gadh. In addition, Autry further teaches playing

the soundtrack associated with the media object when the media object is selected by a user

(playing a soundtrack when the user selects the icon by dragging and dropping the icon on a

corresponding program) (Autry: column 16, lines 54-67 through column 17, lines 1-4). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Gill, Gadh and

Autry before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for creating

multimedia presentations of Gill and Gadh to include playing a soundtrack in response to user

selection, taught by Autry. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order

to provide users with more options and control in designating how their created presentation will

look and sound.

Referring to claims 19, 38 and 49, Gill, as modified, teach wherein the soundtrack is to be

played responsively to movement of the associated media object (playing a soundtrack when the

user selects the icon by dragging and dropping the icon on a corresponding program) (Autry:

column 16, lines 54-67 through column 17, lines 1-4).

4.   The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider

these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar

captures of a series of two-dimensional views of a media object, the views being changed in

response to translation and rotation to give the appearance of the media objects having three-

dimensional qualities.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments with respect claim 30 and its corresponding dependent claims have been fully considered; the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of these claims, made in the previous office action dated 02/07/08, is now withdrawn in view of these arguments.

6.   Applicant's amendments to claims 42 and 53, and their corresponding dependent claims have been fully considered; the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of these claims, made in the previous office action dated 02/07/08, is now withdrawn in view of the amendments.

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8, 10-16, 18-35, 37-59 and 61-66 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection:

With respect to claims 1-8, 10-16, 20-35, 39-47, 50-59 and 63-66, the applicant argues that the combination of Gill and Lanier fail to teach the amended limitations of the independent claims; this arguments is now moot in view of the new ground of rejection of Gill and Gadh.

With respect to claims 18-19, 37-38 and 48-49, the applicant argues that the addition of Autry does not cure the deficiency of Gill and Lanier as previously argued with respect to the independent claims; this argument is now moot in view of the new ground of rejection of Gill, Gadh and Autry.

With respect to claims 61-62, the applicant argues that the addition of Kopelman does not cure the deficiency of Gill and Lanier as previously argued with respect to the independent claims; this argument is now moot in view of the new ground of rejection of Gill and Gadh.

8.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to TING ZHOU whose telephone number is (571)272-4058. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00am - 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TZ
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